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The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

LATE GENERAL NEWS.

A new iron steamship, for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, has been launched at Roach's ship yard, Chester, Pa.

It is thought in London that the sending of two million pounds of bullion to the United States will throw up the rates of interest in England.

On the whole, we judge that the scourge during the last week has been diminishing at Memphis. It seems to be better under control. But there are a few cases in New Orleans and one or two other places. There is time yet for the fearful plague to do great damage before frost, if it once spreads.

The associated press telegrams of Saturday say nothing about the condition of Kalloch, but we suppose he is improving.

Those wise simpletons, the Greenbackers of New York, have assembled at Utica in convention, and voted that it is expedient to retire all the National Bank notes, and issue $50 in greenbacks *per capita* for all the people of the United States. Let the fool-killer come forth.

Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Interal Revenue, has addressed a deserved complimentary letter to Dr. W. H. Wheeler, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District in which he says:

SIR—It appears from an official examination of the records of your office, that the public money collected by you during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1879, have been duly accounted for.—This faithful discharge of a public trust merits commendation, and I take pleasure in tendering to you the thanks of this office therefor.

The Secretary of War has reversed the finding of the court martial dismissing Surgeon General Hammond from the Army, and restored him to the retired list without back, present or future pay, and the President has approved the decision of the Secretary.

A correspondent from Maine thinks that on the night of Sept. 8th the following telegram will be sent out from Maine: "Maine goes Republican by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Both branches of the legislature Republican, the Senate by about 15 majority, and the House by 20 to 25 majority."

The ex-Confederate General J. B. Hood and his daughter, Lydia, are down with the yellow fever in New Orleans.

Col. L. D. Ingersoll, the librarian of the War Department, has died of consumption in Colorado.

Secretary Sherman has explained to the merchants of Cincinnati that he extended the time for withdrawing from national bank depositaries the proceeds of the sale of 4 per cent. bonds for the purpose of stopping the advance in the rate of interest and the drain of legal tenders. The reason why the unsettled accounts are left with the First National Bank and the Bank of Commerce is because the former made the subscription closing the 10-40s and the latter the subscription closing the 5-20s—subscriptions which, being the last in numeral order, are naturally the last drawn upon.

John Roach says his Brazilian steamship line is losing $6,000 per month, and he contemplates withdrawing it.

Reports have been received from 308 counties in the western states and territories, embracing over 8,000,000 of acres devoted to the production of spring wheat, showing the total acreage to be 10,666,935, against 9,516,739 last year. The average yield per acre is estimated at 12.92 bushels, against 11.42 last year. The aggregate yield is estimated at 137,850,000 bushels, against 108,745,000 last year, showing an increase of 29,105,000 bushels.

The Atlanta *Republican* says that a "northern born gentleman, who has been in the state since the war" declares: "So soon as I can arrange my affairs I am off for a land of schools, and free speech, and a free press, and where once in an age I can catch a glimpse of the Stars and Stripes! Now mind, when I am gone, give me a ten line notice, saying that although a carpetbagger I stole nothing in the state, but, instead sunk ten thousand dollars here."

THE SCHOOL LAW.

At the last session of our legislature a bill was passed remodelling the school law. By some neglect the legislature adjourned leaving the act unsigned by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Of course the act was incomplete as a piece of legislation. The question was then raised whether it could be completed by the presiding officers of the two Houses signing it after the adjournment. These two gentlemen met at Raleigh and after consultation decided that they would not sign it.

The Attorney General, as we understand it, then applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus directing the two presiding officers to sign the bill. That Court during last week rendered the following decisions:

1st. That the presiding officers of the General Assembly should sign a bill before it becomes a law, and should do so during the session of the General Assembly, and,

2d. That affixing their signature by the Speakers to a bill is the finishing act of legislation, and is not under the control of the Court.

So the new school bill is not the law, having been left incomplete by the failure of the presiding officers to sign it, the old school law, as it stood when the last legislature assembled being in full force.

How it happened that the bill, after passing both Houses was not signed by the two presiding officers, is not explained. At the last Congress there was an error in the bill making an appropriation for the Arkansas Hot Springs, owing to the clerks of the enrolling committee, and the committee itself, being drunk. We hope our President of the Senate and Speaker of the House and the enrolling clerks, were not in the same moist condition as their exemplars in Congress, on the last night of the session. If it should turn out that our solons were in such a state of humidity as the Congress was and thereby lost the benefits of an improved school law to the people of the state, the fact would be strongly suggestive of the necessity of a more vigorous legislative temperance society at Raleigh.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS.

We are informed that certain Collectors of Internal Revenue in North Carolina have Democrats employed as Deputy Collectors, storekeepers, and weighers and gaugers. This is hard to believe, from the fact that all of the Collectors are leading Republicans; but we intend to investigate this matter, and shall inform the public if it is so. No Democrat should be employed in the Internal Revenue Department; the places belong to Republicans. Gen. Raum, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says he wants Republicans appointed, and Republicans are not appointed it is the fault of the Collectors, therefore they should, and will, be exposed. Gen Raum showed us a letter that he had written to a certain Collector in North Carolina about this matter, saying to the Collector that there were complaints that he was appointing Democrats to office, and it should be stopped, if good reliable men, who were Republicans, could be found for the positions. Now, it is a reflection, besides a great outrage, on the Republican party when these Collectors appoint Democrats, and we hope we are misinformed. But should we find after a careful investigation that the report is true, we shall publish the names of the Collectors, as well as their Democratic subordinates. Therefore we give timely notice.

POSSIBLY.

We cut the following from the Newbern *Democrat* which seems to speak by authority.

We are informed, that satisfactory arrangements have been made and entered into between the A. & N. C. R. R. and the Richmond and Danville Division, for the establishment of a through line to Charlotte. By this agreement the A. & N. C. R. R. is an integral part of a grand trunk line, and not a simple appendage as many feared. Steamer connections will be maintained at Newbern and Morehead City, and less than pro rata rates to Company Shops. We will at an early day allude this combination more at length. At present we are inclined to anticipate favorable and satisfactory results from the alliance or combination.

From this it is to inferred that the Richmond and Danville combination is entering into an arrangement by which freights are to be turned from their main line to Newbern and Morehead City. This if true is one of those disinterested schemes quite unlike railroads and especially quite unlike our Richmond patrons of the Richmond and Danville [illegible].

My Lord Terrell says no "colored agents" shall be on certain trunk routes in his department.

Dr. George A. Foote has been tendered a professorship in the Southern Medical College at Atlanta, Ga.

COL. B. R. MOORE.

We have received a communication from Western North Carolina, stating that Col. B. R. Moore, the very gentlemanly Solicitor of our Criminal Court is being talked of in that section by the Democrats as a very suitable person to be nominated for Lieut. Governor in 1880. All we have to say about it is, they could go much further and do worse. We may add that Col. Moore has many strong friends in this part of the state who would be much gratified to see him nominated by his party. Our greatest objection to him is, he is a red mouthed Democrat. Outside of his politice he is a very excellent gentleman.

All survivors of the late war, Confederate and Union, are invited to Salisbury on October 23, 1879, to participate in a grand reunion. Ample accommodations will be made for the entertainment of all. Lowest possible railroad fares have been secured. The committee of invitation says:

"Prominent citizens of the state and of the United States, and officers of both armies throughout the Union, have been invited and are expected to attend"

North Carolina furnished so many soldiers Salisbury will be overrun if a small per centage should take a notion to go.—*Star.*

There are about two hundred colored Union soldiers in this city, and about fifteen hundred in the state, who will, we understand, attend the convention, as this is a grand shaking of hands across the color line.

We understand that the Postoffice Department has appointed Mr. H. T. Rollins, of Moore county, a route agent on the W. & W. railroad. We congratulate the Department on this very excellent selection. Mr. Rollins is a good Republican, a very excellent gentleman and in every way superior to the class of men the Department has been appointing to these places of late. Mr. Schenck of Petersburg, has also been appointed. We understand that he is a Republican also. So the Republican party is to be congratulated on the last three appointments—all Republicans—Messrs. Bisnop, Rollins and Schenck. Now, if the Department will discharge the eighteen Democrats they have in North and South Carolina, as route agents, and appoint eighteen good, square, honest, hard working, stalwort Republicans, they will then have performed their duty—not until then.

News from Sampson indicates that Judge Buxton will certainly be supported from that county for Governor. A friend from Bladen says everybody is for Judge Buxton, even the Democrats say he is the best man in the state for the place.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will give a TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECE to the person who sends us the largest number of paying Subscribers within the next three months: or by the 15th day of October, 1879.

Corn is on the rise.

Grapes are plentiful in market at 5 cents per quart.

The weather has been clear and cool for the past two days.

No interments in Bellevue cemetery during the week.

An excursion from Shelby to this city is to take place about the middle of September, so we learn from the Shelby *Aurora.*

An excursion from Bladen county to Waccamaw Lake is to be had shortly, but whether this party will come by way of Wilmington or not we have not heard.

An excursion party from Fayettville is expected to visit this city next week. The party will probably be here Tuesday morning next by the steamer *Gov. Worth.*

Capt. Garrison of the steamer D. Murchison is the best and longest blower in the state. He may well and truthfully be called a regular blow hard.

Riggers are at work on the new light ship for Frying Pan Shoals, under construction at Messrs. Cassidey & Ross' ship yard, and in a short time she will be completed. She is to take the place of the ship now on the Pan, which is sadly in need of repairs.

DEPTH of WATER on the BAR:—The Pilots report that soundings on Main Bar at mean low tide now is 11 feet 6 inches, which is 6 inches more water than were reported when the last soundings was made in the early part of this month. Add to this a rise of 4½ feet, and it gives a depth of water on the bar at high tide of 16 feet.

New cotton is coming in.

The Rev. J. P. King baptised sixteen persons in this city last Sunday at the foot of Queen street.

The Rev. J. B. Barlow administered the ordinance of baptism by immersion to sixteen persons at Smithville last Sunday.

MR. O'MACKS.—The most of our readers know of our young Lawyer who was supposed to be an Israelite. He has been known among his friends and the business men of this city as Mr. J. I. Macks. About a year ago, he associated himself in the practice of law with that very dignified and corpulent gentleman Frank H. Darby who is known to be a descendant of Green Ireland. We were much surprised a few days ago on calling on this law firm to find that our friend Macks refused to answer to that name, therfore if our friends wish to please this gentleman they must call him Mr. O'Macks. The firm will hereafter be known as Messrs. O'Darby & O'Macks.

BURGLARY.—A thief entered the residence of Capt. R. S. Radcliffe yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, and after rumaging through the desk drawers started to go from the sitting room to the parlor. In opening the door connecting these rooms he made a noise which attracted the attention of one of the members of the family, who spoke out, saying some one was in the house. Capt. R. immediately got up, but the would be thief had disappeared through a back window, which he had raised and through which he had effected an entrance. Nothing was disturbed but the papers in the drawer. The fellow was evidently after money, but missed it. He has a foot exactly eleven inches long, and is supposed to be a white man, and the same who robbed Capt. Radcliffe four years ago.

Mason & Hamlin Organs—Endorsed by over 100,000 delighted purchasers.

Not lowest priced, poorest and dearest. But highest priced, best and cheapest. Cost but little more than inferior organs. Give five times the satisfaction. Last twice as long. Victors at *all* world's exhibitions. Acknowledge *best* by *all* disinterested and cometent musicians. *Solid facts,* indisputable, such as no other organ maker in the world can *substantiate.* Glorious news for purchasers. *Grand Introduction Sale.* New Styles. New Prices. *Stops, Elegant Case $80; Superb Mirror Top Case,* 10 *Stops, only* $100, 15 days trial. Freight paid both ways if Organ don't suit. Sold on easy terms. Rented untill paid for. Delivered anywhere in the South for $4 extra. For full particulars, address LUDDON & BATES, SAVANNAH GA., Managers Wholesale Southern Depot. *Prices same as at the Factory.* sept 1 4t

The Earl of Mayfield is the title of a new and powerful Novel, by a distinguished American author, now in press and now to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The opening scenes are laid in Louisiana during the early days of the Rebelion, the hero is a rich planter, and the heroine is a lovely example of pure womanhood. The old English home is very likely a correct photograph of an ideal house, as many similar ones exist in that identical locality. It has the advantage of having but few characters, with good descriptions, excellent dialogues, well sustained interest, and contains all the elements of a successful novel, the whole being well told, within the limits of probability, and it will no doubt prove to be a great success. It will be issued in uniform style with the works of Mrs. South worth, in a large duodecimo volume of 500 pages, bound in vellum cloth, black and gold, price $1, 50.

The magistrates have not been very busy during the past week, and most of the cases disposed of were trifling.

Robert Lovett, assult and battery on Alice Fairfield; fined one penny and costs.

Charles Ownes, assault and battery on Lou Loftin; fined one penny and costs.

Charles Jackson, assault and battery on Wm. Gordon; fine one penny and costs.

Wm. Gordon, assault and battery on Charles Jackson; fine one penny and costs.

Wm. Gordon, assault with a deadly weapon on Chas. Jackson. Defendant was founnd guilty, but as no damage was done, it was adjudged that the case be dismissed on the payment of a fine $5 and costs.

The case against John Henderson, the alleged conjuror, was dismissed upon the payment of costs.

Charles Harper, larceny of chickens, was sent to jail on default of bond for his apperance at the next term of the Criminal Court. Other trifling cases of assult and battery were disposed of

Marriage license were issued to only one colored couple during the week.

Mr. H. N. Latham, a former resident of this city, died in Aiken, S. C., on Monday last.

Only two interments in Oakdale Cemetery during the past week. One adult and one child.

There were six interments in Pine Forest Cemetery during the week, four adults and two children.

The yawl boat of the German barque Shanghai was stolen Wednesday night but recovered on Thursday.

Eggs are very scarce and high in this market. Now is the time for our country friends to bring in their eggs.

Mrs. Hester A. Foyles, consort of the late Daniel M. Foyles of this city, died on the 21st inst., at Orange, Texas.

Mr. Marcus Bear is confined to his home by sickness. We trust he is not as sick as is feared by his friends.

Mr. A. D. Brown who has been so sick at Saratoga is we are glad to learn out of all danger and is slowly improving.

Alderman Flanner, of the 2d ward who has been sojourning at the Green Briar Sulphur Springs, has returned to the city.

His Honor, Mayor Fishblate, who has been absent for the past three weeks returned Thursday night looking much improved.

The out side world will please send on its challanges, they will be taken care of by the "Sawed Off's," "Full Moon" or "Champions."

Rev. Dr. Patterson returned to the city yesterday morning and services will, therefore, be held at the usual hours, morning and evening, in St. John's Church to day.

Richard Sherwood was seriously hurt on Friday by having a restive horse to fall on him. He is better and will improve, though very slowly it is feared.

Marshal J. B. Hill was in the city on yesterday, he paid us a call. He inquired about the condition of the Sherman Boom in the interview, and he said that Mr. Sherman, in his opinion, should carry the state, and from the way the people talked he would.

Messrs. Baily and Langly, Special Agents of the Postoffice Department were in the city the past week, and we are informed that, contrary to the rule, they are good Republicans. It is very refreshing to hear of a Special Agent of the Postoffice Department being a Republican, therefore we could not refrain from making a note of it.

REDUCED THE ASSESSMENTS.—The County Commissioners, Assessors and Magistrates of Brunswick county met in Smithville on Monday, in accordance with the law, to revise the assessments on property in the county. That portion of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad running through the county was originally assessed at $4,300 per mile. Capt. Jno. F. Divine, the Superintendent of the road, succeeded in having the assessment reduce to $3,000 per mile.

CITY COURT.—Lawrence Royal colored, was arraigned for being drunk and disorderly, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 or go to prison for fifteen days.

Joanna Taylor, colored, for being drunk and resisting police, was fined $5.

Larry Doyle, for being drunk and down in the streets, was told to leave $2 50 with the City Treasurer.

Charles Harper, colored, was arrested for stealing chickens. The prisoner was turned over to a trial Justice for an examination and investigation.

Several unimportant cases of drunk were disposed of, and upon the request of these interested we withold names.

THE JOHN A. GRIFFIN.—This schooner arrived at our wharves on Friday, having on board Messrs. Dyer and Davis, the young men about whom there has been so much anxiety. On the 18th inst. she encountered a hurricane off the coast of Virginia which took away the mainsail and otherwise injured her. She took the chance of the high sea, until the weather became calmer, when the rigging was repaired and on the 27th she made Frying Pan Shoals, where she anchored until a tug reached her and towed her to the city. She at one time just barely missed being thrown upon the beach, and afterwards broke her tiller, and sprung aleak. Her crew and passengers had a good many hair breadth escapes. Messrs. Dyer and Davis received a warm welcome from their friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SALE OF

The Wilmington, Columbia And Augusta Rail Road,

Under Decree of Foreclosure

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, 4th Judicial District, made in the case of George B. Brown and Enoch Pratt, trustees complainants, against The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Rail Road Company, Defendant, the undersigned, Duncan J. Devane, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1879, at 12 o'clock, M., the entire Rail Road, as the same exists and is now used, known as the WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAIL ROAD, extending from the City of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina to the City of Columbia, in the state of South Carolina, a distance of One Hundred and Ninety-One Miles, with all the Railways, Rights of Way, Depot Grounds, and other Lands, Tracks, Bridges, Viaducts, Depots, Station Houses, Engine Houses, Car Houses, Freight Houses, Wood Houses, Machine Shops, and all other shops, Houses or Buildings, and all Locomotives, Tenders, Cars and other Rolling Stock or Equipments, and all Machinery, Tools, Implements, Fuel and Material of any kind for constructing, operating, repairing or replacing the said Rail Road, or any part thereof, and all Appurtenances or Fixtures of the same, belonging to, or purchased by, said before named defendant, together with all and singular the Corporate Rights, Franchises and privileges of th said above named defendant, as the same are set forth in the Indenture of Mortgage referred to in the Bill filed in said case, and all the estate, rights, title, interest property claim and demand of said defendant, in and to any and all Real and Personal Property, or effects herein before referred to, or which is owned by said defendant.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser will be required to pay in Cash, on the day of sale, or within Thirty (30) Days thereafter, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and the residue of the purchase money in three equal payments, at Three, Six and Nine Months, from the day of sale, with interest from that date at the rate of six per centum per annum. The purchaser or purchasers may pay any part of the purchase money not required to be paid in Cash, in any of the outstanding bonds, or the coupons thereof, secured by the mortgage, or deed of trust, referred to in the Bill and decree in said cause, to the extent of the pro rata percentage of the par value of the said bonds and coupons which the holders thereof will be entitled to receive upon the distribution of the proceeds of the said sale under the aforesaid decree. The certificates of indebtedness mentioned in the Bill and decree in this cause, will be received in payment of the purchase money except the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars above mentioned, at the same rate as coupons of the mortgage bonds, provided that the coupons pledged as collaterals for said certificates, and to a like amount therewith, shall accompany and be surrendered with the said certificates.

Possession will be delivered to the purchaser whenever and so soon as one half of all the purchase money shall have been paid to the undersigned Commissioner, and the purchaser or purchasers shall have assumed all the contracts and liabilities of the Receiver heretofore appointed in this cause, and shall have indemnified him against the same, and when the Court shall so order under the terms of the decree.

DUNCAN J. DEVANE, Commissioner

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REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN - KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age,

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to Keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to Keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found it a relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the [illegible] and keep it for sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot) and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much higher since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all he goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace." (a fine Havana it was) but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO., are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the reduction of our usual monday following ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

Aug 25 P. L. B. & CO.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1879.

After General Grant has said as plainly as could be said in the English tongue, that the Presidency was distasteful to him before and "would be worse now," some people are attempting to prove that he didn't mean what he said.

The speech of Mr. Secretary Sherman, a portion of which is printed in another column, cannot fail to commend itself to the judgment of the southern people. While it is bold and decisive in its expression of opinion in regard to southern questions, it takes grounds and proposes means, to which no citizen ought to object.

It has been one of the rumors of under current conversation for several years that General Grant had an ambition to have his name connected with the construction of the inter-oceanic canal near the Isthmus of Darien. Teese reports have now assumed a more distinct shape, and it appears on the authority of Admiral Ammen that Gen. Grant has been for years in correspondence with leading engineers on this subject. Admiral Ammen says that the ex-President believes that this great work ought be thoroughly American and in charge of American engineers.

The more that is heard about the shooting of Dixon in Yazoo, the plainer it appears that he was shot merely to get him out of the way as a politician. He and Barksdale did not really have any personal difficulty, and as to Dixon's character, which is now attacked on the "you're another" principle, it is perfectly plain that it was quite as good as the average Yazoo Democrat. It does not seem to affect a man's social standing to kill his man in Yazoo, and as to anything that has yet appeared, a worthy citizen can indulge in a little shooting of a Saturday evening, and then partake of the communion the next Sunday.

My Lord Terrell does not want any "stray agents" in his department.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, &C.

It is a matter of some curiosity to trace the origin of the nineteen Presidents of the United States. No one of them, so far as we know, had anything of aristocratic lineage abroad excepting George Washington. He could trace his descent back to the peerage, and the seat of the family was at a place called Walsingham.

The father of John Adams was a farmer in the town of Braintree, and John's wife was the daughter of the Rev. William Smith of Weymouth. The Adams family had no particular prominence among the aristocratic Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. The founder of the distinguished family was the second President of the United States and it is now one of the most eminent of American families.

Jefferson could trace his ancestry back only to his grandfather in America, no one of whom was of distinction. In his autobiography, however, he intimates that it was an ancient name in England, Scotland and Wales.

The name of Madison was of no note in Virginia until James, who became the fourth President. The same was true of Monroe. Andrew Jackson was the son of a poor Irishman, and his successor VanBuren had no ancestry of distinction. William Henry Harrison's father had been Governor of Virginia and prominent in the affairs of the revolution. Tyler's father had been Governor of Virginia, but neither of the families appeared in the book of heruldry. Neither did Polk, whose family was one of the Mecklenburg Presbyterians, and was eminently respectable in North Carolina, but of no particular note abroad. Zachary Taylor's father was a Colonel in the revolution. Fillmore was a self-made man. The father of Franklin Pierce was a Colonel in the revolution and afterwards Governor, and Pierce was the nephew of Major General McNeil of the regular army and of Scotch-Irish descent. Buchanan had no ancestors of note. Abraham Lincoln seemed to think that his first ancestor on the continent came over with William Penn's emigrants, but none of them were distinguished, and he was born to extreme poverty. Andrew Johnson's father was the porter at a bank in Raleigh, and Andrew started in life as a tailor. It has lately appeared that the Grant family had extensive relations in Connecticut, but now a name that will rank with Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, and Charlemagne in history, will stand without a distinguished ancestor outside of America. Mr. Hayes being now living and President we pass him without comment.

Washington, when he was elected President was probably the wealthiest man in North America, as well as the highest in social position. But it is to be noticed that, besides him, no member of any of the colonial families of aristocratic descent has been President. No one of the Endicotts, or Winthrops, or the Livingstons, or the VanRensselaers, or the Clintons, or the Lee's were ever elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people. It has been, so far as the highest office is concerned, eminently a government of the people. It did not even select many of its chief rulers from among the newly grown aristocratic classes of our people. Nearly all our Presidents sprang from out the masses. There is probably no instance in all history that will compare with us in this respect. It may be said truly to be a government of the people, and its habit is such as to inspire confidence that it will continue to be a real popular government. To the young and struggling men of our country these facts and reflections must furnish satisfaction. If the customs and example of the past century are to be followed, the door is wide open to the highest aspirations of ambition to the commoner classes.

It is also to be noted that none of the Presidents except the two Adams's left any descendants of much note, the chief of those living being the present General Harrison of Ohio, and of those dead being the late John VanBuren and the late Gen. Dick Taylor, who rose to be a Lt. General in the Confederacy, unless we count as a man of some promise Robert Lincoln, now of Chicago. There is very much less of nepotism in our politics and government than one would believe unless he stopped to reflect upon it.

What is a little curious is that in all the states of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia, and Oregon no surname is repeated twice either as a Senator or a member, until 1868, when Lanman published his "Congressional Dictionary." Connecticut, for instance, had but one Sherman, (old Roger) three Trumbulls and five Smiths. Illinois had but one Douglas, one Lincoln, one Logan and three Allens. Indiana had one Morton and three Smiths. Kentucky had three Clays, three Youngs, four Marshalls, three Davises and two Underwoods. Maine had three Fessendens. Maryland had but one Pinkney and three Johnsons. Massachusetts had five Adamses, one Webster and one Sumner. Missouri had but one Benton. New Hampshire had three each of Bartletts, Hales and Smiths. New Jersey had four Condicts, Stocktons, and Frelinghuysens. New York had ten Clarks, four Clintons, three Conklings, six Livingstons and five VanRensselaers. Pennsylvania had only one Franklin, but five Heisters and not over three of any others. South Carolina had six Butlers and three Calhouns, and three of several others. Texas had only two of a kind, and Vermont only three. Virginia has had four Masons, four Lees, seven Smiths, four Roans, and only one Hunter, one Jefferson, one Madison, one Monroe, and one Washington.

Was there ever a government which has for a century kept so completely aloof from oligarchies and nepotism?

MY LORD TERRELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

We have received information which we consider perfectly reliable, that My Lord Terrell, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, south of Wilmington, has promised certain railroad officials, in North and South Carolina, that all the colored mail agents on certain roads should be discharged and white men appointed in their places. And our informant further states that it was in accordance with this promise that Jno. H. Whiteman, a very excellent colored man, was discharged from the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad and one J. B. Hurst, a white man and a member of the red shirt bulldozers of South Carolina appointed in his place; also, Joseph Hostler, a young colored man who has been a route agent ever since 1869, a man of intelligence, and very excellent character, was discharged in July last.

The colored agents have been, time and again, insulted by this fellow Terrell. A few years ago he referred to them as "stray agents;" and it has been his habit to use language not at all complimentary to the colored agents, when in private conversation with other persons. His feelings are very forcibly shown toward our colored citizens by the discharge of a very large number of them from his department and the appointment of Democrats in their places.

AT LAST.

His Accidency, Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis, has at last issued a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the murderer Walker. The Sheriff, Commissioners, and his Accidency have given Walker plenty of time to make his escape, if he desired to do so, before the reward was offered. Sheriff Patterson's haste in this matter is to be commended, and every colored man in Pender should vote for him next year, even though they have to travel through fire to do so—vote for his retirement forever to private life. As for Jarvis, we do not believe the state will ever be cursed with him again as Governor.

These gentlemen had just as well perform their duty, for if they neglect to do so we shall expose them, as we did in the case of Walker. The good people are requested to keep us well informed of the derelection of all officials. It is our duty to inform the public of their conduct.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.

Last week we gave an installment of Mr. Aiken's statement, upon which we did not and do not now offer to say we tent an opinion of our own. Our reasons for publishing it at all are because the road belongs to, and is managed by, the state, and the people have, therefore a right to know in what manner their property is managed, or to hear any criticisms which may be offered by citizens upon the conduct of the managers. Were this road like other roads, owned by private stockholders, we should not feel justified in giving publicity to these charges and criticisms, unless on the representation of a respectable number of the stockholders.

Now Mr Aiken, of Icard Station, fires what seems to us to be rather a hot shot, and he seems to plump the bull's eye:

Another specimen of the Secretary's testimony. Q. "Do you know of any free passes having been given on account of personal favoritism?"

A. "None that I now remember."

Q. "Is there any improper management of the road which it is your duty to report that you have not?" A. "There is none within my knowledge." And so through the whole examination, many witnesses were asked in regard to irregularity or mismanagement who had no means whatever of knowing them, had ever so great wrongs existed; officers of the road were permitted to state their non-recollections and lack of knowledge and the same were written down as evidence instead of their being required to produce the records and books of account of the company, which were the best and only competent testimony and which, if properly kept—as Mr. Wilson and the committee allege they were—would have shown more of the management than a thousand such witnesses as were examined. Had this committee taken extracts from the books of account of the Treasurer's office, showing that proper fares had been received from the passengers on the alleged dead-head train to the Hickory convention in May 1878, or had seen and reported that no such fares were returned or accounted for on the books, such evidence would have been worth more in determining the truth or falsity of charges Nos. 6 and 7 than the "I do not know" statement of every man in the state, including Mr Wilson, if the stereotyped question had been put to him. And had the learned "Judge of the Superior Courts of N. C., residence Morganton, N. C.," who appears as a swift witness, with the stereotoped "I do not——" put in as answer by so many employes of the road—been as much interested in the discovery of the truth in this case as justice to himself demanded—unless he were guilty of participating in the wrongs practiced upon the State by Mr Wilson—or as much interested as it is generally understood that our judges should be in furthering the ends of justice, he might with propriety have suggested to the committee the records were the best and only competent evidence of facts which these records ought to show, and that his "I do not" in answer to the question: "Do you know of any irregularity or mismanagement &c?" was worth no more as evidence in the case than the same answer to that question by a Digger Indian in Alaska or a Mexican Greaser in Sonora.

We take this to be some of the Judge's of whom Mr. Aiken is speaking now.

But this inveterate office-seeker and place hunter bankrupt in morals and purse, who succeded in procuring the nomination for the office which he now holds, by means of a free train run from Old Fort to the Hickory convention in May 1878, carrying him and his friends *dead heads* to the convention, thereby enabling them to control it, although well known to at least one member of the committee to have been a passenger on that train, was not asked by the committee whether he paid his fare or not; nor did he dare say on oath that he paid such fare or that he knew of any one on the train who did pay. Yet what less return could this miserable and cringing dependent be expected to make to his friend Wilson who had helped him to the office, than to solemnly swear that he knew of no irregularity or mismanagement on the part of Mr Wilson, and knew nothing of his using his official position to influence elections. Such is a lightly drawn picture of the conduct and character of the man who is to hear and pronounce judgment upon persons brought before him charged with mismanagement of the W. N. C R. R. What need any office or employe of this road fear from the Superior Courts of North Carolina when this man presides?

It seems that this Judge is the Secretary of this W. N. C. Railroad. If it is so it is doubtful whether it ought to be permitted by the authorities of the state, If he holds two official positions under the state at the same time, he certainly holds them in violation of the Constitution. We suppose that all the officers of a road owned by the state are state officers, inasmuch as the whole corporation derives its authority from the state. At any rate there is a manifest impropriety in a Judge of a court, before whom may be brought questions for adjudication, relating to a railroad, holding an office in that road.

We shall give further facts in regard to this matter hereafter.

Hon. John Sherman.

There are two things about John Sherman that make him a strong and safe man: he is neither rash in judgment nor precipitate in action. He is a self made man, possesses superior abilities, a commanding character, and is an unswerving Republican. Upon all that pertains to the great doctrines of Human Rights, he is firm and true, and upon the vital question of Resumption, which has saved the Nation's Credit and secured the boon of Honest Money, he will be known for all time as the Great Resumer.—*Elizabeth City North Carolinian.*

SPEECH OF Hon. JOHN SHERMAN DELIVERED AT Steubenville, Ohio.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

I have thus far, fellow citizens, confined myself to financial topics, most of them of a temporary character, which will be settled in the ordinary course of administration, and, whichever way settled, will not affect the peace and order of society. But there is a question infinitely more important than money or bonds or property or silver or gold.

Several of the Southern States recently in rebellion, aided and encouraged by the Democratic party, have nullified for a time, in whole or in part, the constituntional amendments passed since the civil war, and intended to secure its results. It is true that the thirteenth amendment, which abolished slavery, is nominally respected, but in the great body of the cotton states the colored people are still in a condition little above that of slaves. The fourteenth amendment, which was intended to define the rights of citizens, and to secure the freedmen in these general rights, is substantially nullified. The fifteenth amendment, which was intended to secure to the freedmen the right, as citizens of the United States, to vote, is practically nullified. The latter amendment especially has been overridden by force and violence, and by crimes so revolting as to indicate a civilization scarcely above barbarism. In communities where the colored people are to the majority, they have not only been deprived of the elective franchise by force and violence, but driven to the swamps, terrorized, and bull-dozed. And where this was impracticable, as in some of the parishes of South Carolina, they have been literally cheated with tissue ballots—the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing; and now several members of Congress hold their seats in Congress by virtue of the commission of these crimes. In this way the Southern States have been made solidly Democratic.

And now this system of terror and fraud, having deprived the colored people of the elective franchise, is being extended to white men, especially to the greenbackers in the south, who seek by independent movements to secure some kind of representative of popular opinion. Cases have recently occured where men of character, Democratic in their antecedents, have been driven by rifle-clubs from running as candidates for office; the worst case of all being that in the Yazoo county, Mississippi, recently, where Dixon and Bell were driven by open force from the canvass. The road is being prepared to return Jefferson Davis to the Senate of the United States.

It may be truthfully stated now that in some of the cotton states the prevailing law in force is the law of violence. The constitutional amendments are openly nullified. All the rights of free discussion, free speech, and free press, so carefully guarded under our system, are denied, and a despotism of terror is exercised by the most lawless elements of society, in utter disregard of the rights and privileges of American citizens.

I know this is strong language, but it is true; and it is equally true that the Democratic party, which receives the benefit of these crimes, seems to be callous to their enormity. A majority of the Southern States are possibly Democratic. Several of them are almost certainly Republican, and some are doubtful.

It is perhaps natural, though not wise, that the body of the rebels of the south should adhere to the Democratic party; but it is equally natural that the Union men of the south, and especially the freedmen, should be Republicans. A fair expression of opinion would leave these states like the Northern States, divided into parties, and with free speech and a free press the difficult political question of the south would be gradually solved by the party divisions growing out of the war turning into other channels. With the south made solid by violence, it is so strong that with a few scattered members and states of the north, it controls the political power of the country, and through the action of the caucus, can elect a President and control the Senate and the House. And such is the aim of the Democratic party. If this succeeds, our political system, founded upon free and fair elections, will be overthrown.

Compared with this issue all other issues are secondary. Though you may not pass upon rights, the same in principle and in to this rebellion against constitutional ont a formidable and stern resistance when the Republican party will prewill affect the issue to be made in 1880, it this fall, yet your election this fall fact that we resisted in 1861, and which we had foolishly hoped was settled by the constitution amenements.

I may be asked: "Well, what will you do about it? Would you have soldiers in the south and federal armies at the polls?"

My answer is that this is not a practicable remedy. Federal soldiers were never used at the south, or at the polls, except to preserve the peace.

The first remedy is by an earnest appeal to the sense of justice and the interests and the manhood of the southern states. The negroes are free, are citizens, and are voters. That, at least, is declared by the Constitution, and cannot be changed. It is the interest of the white people of the south to respect the rights of the negroes, for if they do not, and carry their oppression to extremity for a period of years, they will in time contend with a majority of intelligent property holding, law abiding freemen, both black and white, who will meet them with their own weapons. Such a contest now would be utterly hopeless. The black man must submit and suffer. His only remedy for extreme suffering is his right to leave the land of his oppression—the same right exercised by the Israelites of old, by our forefathers, and by every citizen of foreign birth who sought in our own land to escape oppression or to improve his condition.

If the white men of the south can win by kindness the votes of their former slaves no one would object, but if they continue what is called the "Mississippi plan" of terror and violence, they will not only disgrace our civilization, but will utterly ruin themselves. The labor of the black men is the foundation of all their property and all their hopes. The blacks are no longer slaves, and every year will add to their sense of this fact and will teach them the rights of free men and the modes of maintaining those rights. In some of the states they are in the majority, and will exercise their political power as such either in harmony with the whites or in opposition to them. While this race conflict is kept up by oppression and wrong, the southern states cannot improve, and must continue to be in a decaying condition, and their relative power will be greatly diminished in the next census. Their credit is impaired, and several of them are debating schemes of repudiation. They have turned back the tide of industrious immigration that flowed upon them after the war closed, and now there is no disposition in the north to either migrate to or invest in property in the south, and will not be until the right of self government is restored to the majority of the people.

I have hoped that the evil effect of the "Mississippi plan" would have caused the formation of a conservative party in these southern states which would have protected the freedmen in their constitutional rights, and restored again to credit and confidence these several states. I believe there is ample material for the formation of such a party, but it seems now utterly helpless and powerless in the grasp of lawless elements, who form themselves into rifle clubs and klans, and ride roughshod over the rights of the freedmen, as well as the interests of the planters and business men.

This policy of fraud and violence in the south should have been met by the firm and determined opposition of the Democratic party of the north. This party could have checked such scenes, as it could have checked the commencement of the war; but, by denial of the truth, and from interested participation in the results of violence, the Democratic leaders have sanctioned and encouraged that violence and fraud, and vote in daily co-operation with those who have participated in it.

"What, then, is the remedy if this policy is continued? There is none other except an appeal to the loyal people of the northern states, to all who were on the Union side in the war, in action or in sympathy, and to the independent manhood of the Democratic party to stand by our political organization until the rights of all men are secured, enforced, and respected in every state and territory in the Union; and this appeal should be made now and next year, and as sure as God rules in the Heavens it will not be made in vain.

The Republican party asks nothing of the south but the observance of the Constitution and the laws, and especially, the amendments which they agreed to after the war. It does not seek to oppress. It encourages none of the bitterness of war. It fairly appreciates the difficulties of their position, and would gladly join with them in developing their resources, diversifying their industries and adding to their wealth, but it is bound in honor to see that the benefits of the amendments adopted by its policy shall be extended to the freedmen of the south who have been loyal and true to their principles, but faithful and forbearing to the white men of the south.

NULLIFICATION OF ELECTION LAWS.

There is another question intimately connected with this southern question, and that is the freedom and purity of elections. I am glad to be able to agree with General Ewing when he says:—"The questions of free elections has assumed a prominence never before given it, although the statutes out of which it arises have long been in force, and the Democracy have heretofore repeatedly attempted to repeal them."

The Republican party is determined to have not only free but fair elections, cost what it will. As he says, the United States statutes providing for such elections have been long in force. They are made in pursuance of a plain provision of the Constitution, which declares that "Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter the regulations of the legislature of each state as to the time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives."

This provision as to Senators has long been exercised, and every member of the Senate holds his office under a law passed by Congress. The same power was exercised eight years ago as to Representatives in Congress, in cities containing twenty thousand inhabitants, where upon the application of a certain number of people of both parties, supervisors may be appointed, with deputy marshals, to keep the peace at the polls. This law was caused by the reckless, criminal course of the Democratic party at the Presidential election of 1868, when over thirty thousand illegal votes were stuffed into the ballot boxes. It was a fearful crime which struck at the foundation of civil institutions, and might have caused a civil war if the result had depended upon the state of New York. The law has also been appealed to in the southern states as a remedy for fraud and violence at the Congressional elections there. It has been appealed to by both parties. Its constitutionality has not been disputed in any court, though several times enforced in many states. This law, General Ewing says, the Democratic party attempted to repeal and failed. It remains the law of the land, but the House of Representatives of the last Congress then refused to pass bills for the support of the Army unless the Senate would consent to repeal this law. They adjourned Congress without passing the great appropriation bills. The present Congress again refused to pass either the army or the legislative bills unless the President would approve the repeal of the law. The vetoes of the President are approved by every Republican in the United States, and are models of clear and conclusive statement. The Democratic members then tried to nullify the law. Members of Congress are sworn to obey the law. They are bound by honor and duty to obey it until lawfully repealed; but they disregarded their duty and defied the law. If they are justified in this, a majority of either House may nullify any law, however important. This is the position of the Democratic party, a more dangerous position than the attempted nullification of the tariff laws by South Carolina, put down by General Jackson. Even the attempted secession of several states, put down by war. By this doctrine, secession is made easy by the action of a majority of either House of the law.

Under this doctrine may be withheld, and the courts of the United States be embarrassed and finally dissolved. Under it, the whiskey tax, or any other tax necessary for the support of the government, may remain uncollected for want of appropriations to pay the necessary expenses of collection. There is not a function of the government but what can be nullified and paralysed under this doctrine; for if it be true that a majority of either House can refuse appropriations for one purpose it may for any other, and in this way a party strong enough to hold a majority of either House may, while its supremacy lasts, cripple and paralyze the government. This is the doctrine upon which the Democratic party has acted. If the rebels had acted upon it at the beginning of the war, they would have paralyzed our arms and successfully overthrown the government. To this doctrine General Ewing and General Rice are distinctly committed.

When you are called upon to vote for those you are interested to know whether their position is consistant with their honorable record during the war. They are now acting in political co-operation with ninety out of a hundred of the rebels who fought against our country, and with all that body of our fellow-citizens here in the north who, during the war, maintained the organization of the Democratic party in sympathy with the rebellion.

If they were right then, they are wrong now. I have no disposition to criticise them or arraign them. They are free men, and it is their own position; but I prefer to follow the old Republican flag that was hoisted in 1854, and has been always the symbol of liberty, justice, Union, and law. Our great party struggled for six years to prevent the extension of slavery. It fought during four years of bloody conflict to preserve the Union and to abolish slavery. It has since preserved the national honor untarnished, and has successfully administered the national government. It now demands free elections, honest money, and the supremacy of national law in national matters. It has placed in nomination candidates of the highest character, true Republicans, deserving your confidence and support. Let us give them an old-fashioned Ohio Republican majority this fall, and clear the way for the great struggle next year, which, like 1860, will become a landmark in our political history.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"ADVERTISEMENT."

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING,
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the repairs and alterations required to the U. S. Custom House at Wilmington, N. C., will be received until 12 M. on the 3d day of Sept., 1879.

Specifications and Plans, and any further information required can be obtained from the undersigned, or the Collector of Customs.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

D. B. THOMAS,
Sup't. of Repairs.

aug 24—2t

PARKER & TAYLOR,

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Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

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$55 $77 a Week to Agents $1 00 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. sept 1—1y

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No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

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$66 A WEEK in your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men,—send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free.—Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address

H. HALLETT & CO.,
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135 Acres of Land in Baden County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York:

Dear Sir—I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians,

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,

Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemist.

NEW YORK, CEDAR, STREET, November 20th, 1877.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnaps, which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY,
11 Exchange Place, New York,
November 7, 1877.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.,

Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully, yours

ALEX. TRIPEL, Chemist.
FRANCIS M. ENGELHARD, M. D.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
22 Beaver street, New York.
may 4—1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1879.

After General Grant has said as plainly as could be said in the English tongue, that the Presidency was distasteful to him before and "would be worse now," some people are attempting to prove that he didn't mean what he said.

The speech of Mr. Secretary Sherman, a portion of which is printed in another column, cannot fail to commend itself to the judgment of the southern people. While it is bold and decisive in its expression of opinion in regard to southern questions, it takes grounds and proposes means, to which no citizen ought to object.

It has been one of the rumors of under current conversation for several years that General Grant had an ambition to have his name connected with the construction of the inter-oceanic canal near the Isthmus of Darien. Teese reports have now assumed a more distinct shape, and it appears on the authority of Admiral Ammen that Gen. Grant has been for years in correspondence with leading engineers on this subject. Admiral Ammen says that the ex-President believes that this great work ought be thoroughly American and in charge of American engineers.

The more that is heard about the shooting of Dixon in Yazoo, the plainer it appears that he was shot merely to get him out of the way as a politician. He and Barksdale did not really have any personal difficulty, and as to Dixon's character, which is now attacked on the "you're another" principle, it is perfectly plain that it was quite as good as the average Yazoo Democrat. It does not seem to affect a man's social standing to kill his man in Yazoo, and as to anything that has yet appeared, a worthy citizen can indulge in a little shooting of a Saturday evening, and then partake of the communion the next Sunday.

My Lord Terrell does not want any "stray agents" in his department.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, &C.

It is a matter of some curiosity to trace the origin of the nineteen Presidents of the United States. No one of them, so far as we know, had anything of aristocratic lineage abroad excepting George Washington. He could trace his descent back to the peerage, and the seat of the family was at a place called Walsingham.

The father of John Adams was a farmer in the town of Braintree, and John's wife was the daughter of the Rev. William Smith of Weymouth. The Adams family had no particular prominence among the aristocratic Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. The founder of the distinguished family was the second President of the United States and it is now one of the most eminent of American families.

Jefferson could trace his ancestry back only to his grandfather in America, no one of whom was of distinction. In his autobiography, however, he intimates that it was an ancient name in England, Scotland and Wales.

The name of Madison was of no note in Virginia until James, who became the fourth President. The same was true of Monroe. Andrew Jackson was the son of a poor Irishman, and his successor VanBuren had no ancestry of distinction. William Henry Harrison's father had been Governor of Virginia and prominent in the affairs of the revolution. Tyler's father had been Governor of Virginia, but neither of the families appeared in the book of heruldry. Neither did Polk, whose family was one of the Mecklenburg Presbyterians, and was eminently respectable in North Carolina, but of no particular note abroad. Zachary Taylor's father was a Colonel in the revolution. Fillmore was a self-made man. The father of Franklin Pierce was a Colonel in the revolution and afterwards Governor, and Pierce was the nephew of Major General McNeil of the regular army and of Scotch-Irish descent. Buchanan had no ancestors of note. Abraham Lincoln seemed to think that his first ancestor on the continent came over with William Penn's emigrants, but none of them were distinguished, and he was born to extreme poverty. Andrew Johnson's father was the porter at a bank in Raleigh, and Andrew started in life as a tailor. It has lately appeared that the Grant family had extensive relations in Connecticut, but now a name that will rank with Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, and Charlemagne in history, will stand without a distinguished ancestor outside of America. Mr. Hayes being now living and President we pass him without comment.

Washington, when he was elected President was probably the wealthiest man in North America, as well as the highest in social position. But it is to be noticed that, besides him, no member of any of the colonial families of aristocratic descent has been President. No one of the Endicotts, or Winthrops, or the Livingstons, or the VanRanssellaers, or the Clintons, or the Lee's were ever elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people. It has been, so far as the highest office is concerned, eminently a government of the people. It did not even select many of its chief rulers from among the newly grown aristocratic classes of our people. Nearly all our Presidents sprang from out the masses. There is probably no instance in all history that will compare with us in this respect. It may be said truly to be a government of the people, and its habit is such as to inspire confidence that it will continue to be a real popular government. To the young and struggling men of our country these facts and reflections must furnish satisfaction. If the customs and example of the past century are to be followed, the door is wide open to the highest aspirations of ambition to the commoner classes.

It is also to be noted that none of the Presidents except the two Adams's left any descendants of much note, the chief of those living being the present General Harrison of Ohio, and of those dead being the late John VanBuren and the late Gen. Dick Taylor, who rose to be a Lt. General in the Confederacy, unless we count as a man of some promise Robert Lincoln, now of Chicago. There is very much less of nepotism in our politics and government than one would believe unless he stopped to reflect upon it.

What is a little curious is that in all the states of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia, and Oregon no surname is repeated twice either as a Senator or a member, until 1868, when Lanman published his "Congressional Dictionary." Connecticut, for instance, had but one Sherman, (old Roger) three Trumbulls and five Smiths. Illinois had but one Douglas, one Lincoln, one Logan and three Allens. Indiana had one Morton and three Smiths. Kentucky had three Clays, three Youngs, four Marshalls, three Davises and two Underwoods. Maine had three Fessendens. Maryland had but one Pinkney and three Johnsons. Massachusetts had five Adamses, one Webster and one Sumner. Missouri had but one Benton. New Hampshire had three each of Bartletts, Hales and Smiths. New Jersey had four Condicts, Stocktons, and Frelinghuysens. New York had ten Clarks, four Clintons, three Conklings, six Livingstons and five VanRensselaers. Pennsylvania had only one Franklin, but five Heisters and not over three of any others. South Carolina had six Butlers and three Calhouns, and three of several others. Texas had only two of a kind, and Vermont only three. Virginia has had four Masons, four Lees, seven Smiths, four Roans, and only one Hunter, one Jefferson, one Madison, one Monroe, and one Washington.

Was there ever a government which has for a century kept so completely aloof from oligarchies and nepotism?

MY LORD TERRELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

We have received information which we consider perfectly reliable, that My Lord Terrell, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, south of Wilmington, has promised certain railroad officials, in North and South Carolina, that all the colored mail agents on certain roads should be discharged and white men appointed in their places. And our informant further states that it was in accordance with this promise that Jno. H. Whiteman, a very excellent colored man, was discharged from the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad and one J. B. Hurst, a white man and a member of the red shirt bulldozers of South Carolina appointed in his place; also, Joseph Hostler, a young colored man who has been a route agent ever since 1869, a man of intelligence, and very excellent character, was discharged in July last.

The colored agents have been, time and again, insulted by this fellow Terrell. A few years ago he referred to them as "stray agents;" and it has been his habit to use language not at all complimentary to the colored agents, when in private conversation with other persons. His feelings are very forcibly shown toward our colored citizens by the discharge of a very large number of them from his department and the appointment of Democrats in their places.

AT LAST.

His Accidency, Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis, has at last issued a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the murderer Walker. The Sheriff, Commissioners, and his Accidency have given Walker plenty of time to make his escape, if he desired to do so, before the reward was offered. Sheriff Patterson's haste in this matter is to be commended, and every colored man in Pender should vote for him next year, even though they have to travel through fire to do so—vote for his retirement forever to private life. As for Jarvis, we do not believe the state will ever be cursed with him again as Governor.

These gentlemen had just as well perform their duty, for if they neglect to do so we shall expose them, as we did in the case of Walker. The good people are requested to keep us well informed of the derelection of all officials. It is our duty to inform the public of their conduct.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.

Last week we gave an installment of Mr. Aiken's statement, upon which we did not and do not now offer to any extent an opinion of our own. Our reasons for publishing it at all are because the road belongs to, and is managed by, the state, and the people have, therefore a right to know in what manner their property is managed, or to hear any criticisms which may be offered by citizens upon the conduct of the managers. Were this road like other roads, owned by private stockholders, we should not feel justified in giving publicity to these charges and criticisms, unless on the representation of a respectable number of the stockholders.

Now Mr Aiken, of Icard Station, fires what seems to us to be rather a hot shot, and he seems to plump the bull's eye:

Another specimen of the Secretary's testimony. Q. "Do you know of any free passes having been given on account of personal favoritism?"

A. "None that I now remember."

Q. "Is there any improper management of the road which it is your duty to report that you have not?" A. "There is none within my knowledge." And so through the whole examination, many witnesses were asked in regard to irregularity or mismanagement who had no means whatever of knowing them, had ever so great wrongs existed; officers of the road were permitted to state their non-recollections and lack of knowledge and the same were written down as evidence instead of their being required to produce the records and books of account of the company, which were the best and only competent testimony and which, if properly kept—as Mr. Wilson and the committee allege they were—would have shown more of the management than a thousand such witnesses as were examined. Had this committee taken extracts from the books of account of the Treasurer's office, showing that proper fares had been received from the passengers on the alleged dead-head train to the Hickory convention in May 1878, or had seen and reported that no such fares were returned or accounted for on the books, such evidence would have been worth more in determining the truth or falsity of charges Nos. 6 and 7 than the "I do not know" statement of every man in the state, including Mr Wilson, if the stereotyped question had been put to him. And had the learned "Judge of the Superior Courts of N. C., residence Morganton, N. C.," who appears as a swift witness, with the stereotoped "I do not——" put in as answer by so many employes of the road—been as much interested in the discovery of the truth in this case as justice to himself demanded—unless he were guilty of participating in the wrongs practiced upon the State by Mr Wilson—or as much interested as it is generally understood that our judges should be in furthering the ends of justice, he might with propriety have suggested to the committee the records were the best and only competent evidence of facts which these records ought to show, and that his "I do not" in answer to the question: "Do you know of any irregularity or mismanagement &c?" was worth no more as evidence in the case than the same answer to that question by a Digger Indian in Alaska or a Mexican Greaser in Sonora.

We take this to be some of the Judge's of whom Mr. Aiken is speaking now.

But this inveterate office-seeker and place hunter bankrupt in morals and purse, who succeded in procuring the nomination for the office which he now holds, by means of a free train run from Old Fort to the Hickory convention in May 1878, carrying him and his friends *dead heads* to the convention, thereby enabling them to control it, although well known to at least one member of the committee to have been a passenger on that train, was not asked by the committee whether he paid his fare or not; nor did he dare say on oath that he paid such fare or that he knew of any one on the train who did pay. Yet what less return could this miserable and cringing dependent be expected to make to his friend Wilson who had helped him to the office, than to solemnly swear that he knew of no irregularity or mismanagement on the part of Mr Wilson, and knew nothing of his using his official position to influence elections. Such is a lightly drawn picture of the conduct and character of the man who is to hear and pronounce judgment upon persons brought before him charged with mismanagement of the W. N. C R. R. What need any office or employe of this road fear from the Superior Courts of North Carolina when this man presides?

It seems that this Judge is the Secretary of this W. N. C. Railroad. If it is so it is doubtful whether it ought to be permitted by the authorities of the state, If he holds two official positions under the state at the same time, he certainly holds them in violation of the Constitution. We suppose that all the officers of a road owned by the state are state officers, inasmuch as the whole corporation derives its authority from the state. At any rate there is a manifest impropriety in a Judge of a court, before whom may be brought questions for adjudication, relating to a railroad, holding an office in that road.

We shall give further facts in regard to this matter hereafter.

Hon. John Sherman.

There are two things about John Sherman that make him a strong and safe man: he is neither rash in judgment nor precipitate in action. He is a self made man, possesses superior abilities, a commanding character, and is an unswerving Republican. Upon all that pertains to the great doctrines of Human Rights, he is firm and true, and upon the vital question of Resumption, which has saved the Nation's Credit and secured the boon of Honest Money, he will be known for all time as the Great Resumer.—*Elizabeth City North Carolinian.*

SPEECH OF Hon JOHN SHERMAN DELIVERED AT Steubenville, Ohio.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

I have thus far, fellow citizens, confined myself to financial topics, most of them of a temporary character, which will be settled in the ordinary course of administration, and, whichever way settled, will not affect the peace and order of society. But there is a question infinitely more important than money or bonds or property or silver or gold.

Several of the Southern States recently in rebellion, aided and encouraged by the Democratic party, have nullified for a time, in whole or in part, the constituntional amendments passed since the civil war, and intended to secure its results. It is true that the thirteenth amendment, which abolished slavery, is nominally respected, but in the great body of the cotton states the colored people are still in a condition little above that of slaves. The fourteenth amendment, which was intended to define the rights of citizens, and to secure the freedmen in these general rights, is substanitally nullified. The fifteenth amendment, which was intended to secure to the freedmen the right, as citizens of the United States, to vote, is practically nullified. The latter amendment especially has been overridden by force and violence, and by crimes so revolting as to indicate a civilization scarcely above barbarism. In communities where the colored people are to the majority, they have not only been deprived of the elective franchise by force and violence, but driven to the swamps, terrorized, and bull-dozed. And where this was impracticable, as in some of the parishes of South Carolina, they have been literally cheated with tissue ballots—the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing; and now several members of Congress hold their seats in Congress by virtue of the commission of these crimes. In this way the Southern States have been made solidly Democratic.

And now this system of terror and fraud, having deprived the colored people of the elective franchise, is being extended to white men, especially to the greenbackers in the south, who seek by independent movements to secure some kind of representative of popular opinion. Cases have recently occured where men of character, Democratic in their antecedents, have been driven by rifle-clubs from running as candidates for office; the worst case of all being that in the Yazoo county, Mississippi, recently, where Dixon and Bell were driven by open force from the canvass. The road is being prepared to return Jefferson Davis to the Senate of the United States.

It may be truthfully stated now that in some of the cotton states the prevailing law in force is the law of violence. The constitutional amendments are openly nullified. All the rights of free discussion, free speech, and free press, so carefully guarded under our system, are denied, and a despotism of terror is exercised by the most lawless elements of society, in utter disregard of the rights and privileges of American citizens.

I know this is strong language, but it is true; and it is equally true that the Democratic party, which receives the benefit of these crimes, seems to be callous to their enormity. A majority of the Southern States are possibly Democratic. Several of them are almost certainly Republican, and some are doubtful.

It is perhaps natural, though not wise, that the body of the rebels of the south should adhere to the Democratic party; but it is equally natural that the Union men of the south, and especially the freedmen, should be Republicans. A fair expression of opinion would leave these states like the Northern States, divided into parties, and with free speech and a free press the difficult political question of the south would be gradually solved by the party divisions growing out of the war turning into other channels. With the south made solid by violence, it is so strong that with a few scattered members and states of the north, it controls the political power of the country, and through the action of the caucus, can elect a President and control the Senate and the House. And such is the aim of the Democratic party. If this succeeds, our political system, founded upon free and fair elections, will be overthrown.

Compared with this issue all other issues are secondary. Though you may not pass upon rights, the same in principle and in to this rebellion against constitutional rent a formidable and stern resistance when the Republican party will prewill affect the issue to be made in 1880, it this fall, yet your election this fall fact that we resisted in 1861, and which we had foolishly hoped was settled by the constitution amenements.

I may be asked: "Well, what will you do about it? Would you have soldiers in the south and federal armies at the polls?"

My answer is that this is not a practicable remedy. Federal soldiers were never used at the south, or at the polls, except to preserve the peace.

The first remedy is by an earnest appeal to the sense of justice and the interests and the manhood of the southern states. The negroes are free, are citizens, and are voters. That, at least, is declared by the Constitution, and cannot be changed. It is the interest of the white people of the south to respect the rights of the negroes, for if they do not, and carry their oppression to extremity for a period of years, they will in time contend with a majority of intelligent property holding, law abiding freemen, both black and white, who will meet them with their own weapons. Such a contest now would be utterly hopeless. The black man must submit and suffer. His only remedy for extreme suffering is his right to leave the land of his oppression—the same right exercised by the Israelites of old, by our forefathers, and by every citizen of foreign birth who sought in our own land to escape oppression or to improve his condition.

If the white men of the south can win by kindness the votes of their former slaves no one would object, but if they continue what is called the "Mississippi plan" of terror and violence, they will not only disgrace our civilization, but will utterly ruin themselves. The labor of these black men is the foundation of all their property and all their hopes. The blacks are no longer slaves, and every year will add to their sense of this fact and will teach them the rights of free men and the modes of maintaining those rights. In some of the states they are in the majority, and will exercise their political power as such either in harmony with the whites or in opposition to them. While this race conflict is kept up by oppression and wrong, the southern states cannot improve, and must continue to be in a decaying condition, and their relative power will be greatly diminished in the next census. Their credit is impaired, and several of them are debating schemes of repudiation. They have turned back the tide of industrious immigration that flowed upon them after the war closed, and now there is no disposition in the north to either migrate to or invest in property in the south, and will not be until the right of self government is restored to the majority of the people.

I have hoped that the evil effect of the "Mississippi plan" would have caused the formation of a conservative party in these southern states which would have protected the freedmen in their constitutional rights, and restored again to credit and confidence these several states. I believe there is ample material for the formation of such a party, but it seems now utterly helpless and powerless in the grasp of lawless elements, who form themselves into rifle clubs and klans, and ride roughshod over the rights of the freedmen, as well as the interests of the planters and business men.

This policy of fraud and violence in the south should have been met by the firm and determined opposition of the Democratic party of the north. This party could have checked such scenes, as it could have checked the commencement of the war; but, by denial of the truth, and from interested participation in the results of violence, the Democratic leaders have sanctioned and encouraged that violence and fraud, and vote in daily co-operation with those who have participated in it.

"What, then, is the remedy if this policy is continued? There is none other except an appeal to the loyal people of the northern states, to all who were on the Union side in the war, in action or in sympathy, and to the independent manhood of the Democratic party to stand by our political organization until the rights of all men are secured, enforced, and respected in every state and territory in the Union; and this appeal should be made now and next year, and as sure as God rules in the Heavens it will not be made in vain.

The Republican party asks nothing of the south but the observance of the Constitution and the laws, and especially, the amendments which they agreed to after the war. It does not seek to oppress. It encourages none of the bitterness of war. It fairly appreciates the difficulties of their position, and would gladly join with them in developing their resources, diversifying their industries and adding to their wealth; but it is bound in honor to see that the benefits of the amendments adopted by its policy shall be extended to the freedmen of the south who have been loyal and true to their principles, but faithful and forbearing to the white men of the south.

NULLIFICATION OF ELECTION LAWS.

There is another question intimately connected with this southern question, and that is the freedom and purity of elections. I am glad to be able to agree with General Ewing when he says:—"The questions of free elections has assumed a prominence never before given it, although the statutes out of which it arises have long been in force, and the Democracy have heretofore repeatedly attempted to repeal them."

The Republican party is determined to have not only free but fair elections, cost what it will. As he says, the United States statutes providing for such elections have been long in force. They are made in pursuance of a plain provision of the Constitution, which declares that "Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter the regulations of the legislature of each state as to the time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives."

This provision as to Senators has long been exercised, and every member of the Senate holds his office under a law passed by Congress. The same power was exercised eight years ago as to Representatives in Congress, in cities containing twenty thousand inhabitants, where upon the application of a certain number of people of both parties, supervisors may be appointed, with deputy marshals, to keep the peace at the polls. This law was caused by the reckless, criminal course of the Democratic party at the Presidential election of 1868, when over thirty thousand illegal votes were stuffed into the ballot boxes. It was a fearful crime which struck at the foundation of civil institutions, and might have caused a civil war if the result had depended upon the state of New York. The law has also been appealed to in the southern states as a remedy for fraud and violence at the Congressional elections there. It has been appealed to by both parties. Its constitutionality has not been disputed in any court, though several times enforced in many states. This law, General Ewing says, the Democratic party attempted to repeal and failed. It remains the law of the land, but the House of Representatives of the last Congress then refused to pass bills for the support of the Army unless the Senate would consent to repeal this law. They adjourned Congress without passing the great appropriation bills. The present Congress again refused to pass either the army or the legislative bills unless the President would approve the repeal of the law. The vetoes of the President are approved by every Republican in the United States, and are models of clear and conclusive statement. The Democratic members then tried to nullify the law. Members of Congress are sworn to obey the law. They are bound by honor and duty to obey it until lawfully repealed; but they disregarded their duty and defied the law. If they are justified in this, a majority of either House may nullify any law, however important. This is the position of the Democratic party, a more dangerous position than the attempted nullification of the tariff laws by South Carolina, put down by General Jackson, or even the attempted secession of several states, put down by civil war. By this doctrine, nullification and secession is made easy by the refusal of a majority of either House to obey the law.

Under it the pay of the judges may be withheld, and the courts of the United States be embarrassed and finally dissolved. Under it, the whiskey tax, or any other tax necessary for the support of the government, may remain uncollected for want of appropriations to pay the necessary expenses of collection. There is not a function of the government but what can be nullified and paralyzed under this doctrine; for if it be true that a majority of either House can refuse appropriations for one purpose it may for any other, and in this way a party strong enough to hold a majority of either House map, while its supremacy lasts, cripple and paralyze the government. This is the doctrine upon which the Democratic party has acted. If the rebels had acted upon it at the beginning of the war, they would have paralyzed our arms and successfully overthrown the government. To this doctrine General Ewing and General Rice are distinctly committed.

When you are called upon to vote for them you are interested to know whether their position is consistant with their honorable record during the war. They are now acting in political co-operation with ninety out of a hundred of the rebels who fought against our country, and with all that body of our fellow-citizens here in the north who, during the war, maintained the organization of the Democratic party in sympathy with the rebellion.

If they were right then, they are wrong now. I have no disposition to criticise them or arraign them. They are free men, and it is their own position; but I prefer to follow the old Republican flag that was hoisted in 1854, and has been always the symbol of liberty, justice, Union, and law. Our great party struggled for six years to prevent the extension of slavery. It fought during four years of bloody conflict to preserve the Union and to abolish slavery. It has since preserved the national honor untarnished, and has successfully administered the national government. It now demands free elections, honest money, and the supremacy of national law in national matters. It has placed in nomination candidates of the highest character, true Republicans, deserving your confidence and support. Let us give them an old-fashioned Ohio Republican majority this fall, and clear the way for the great struggle next year, which, like 1860, will become a landmark in our political history.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

["ADVERTISEMENT."]

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U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING,
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the repairs and alterations required to the U. S. Custom House at Wilmington, N. C., will be received until 12 M. on the 3d day of Sept., 1879.

Specifications and Plans, and any further information required can be obtained from the undersigned, or the Collector of Customs.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

D. B. THOMAS,
Sup't. of Repairs.

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None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

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$66 A WEEK in your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address

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135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, producing Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

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Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York:

Dear Sir—I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians,

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,

Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemist.

NEW YORK CITY, STREET, November 26th, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnaps, which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY,
13 Exchange Place, New York
November 25, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.

Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, beautiful as a beverage, effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully, yours,

ALEX. TRIPEL, Chemist.
FRANCIS K. ENGELHARD, M. D.

For sale by all responsible Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
22 Beaver street, New York.
may 4—1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1879.

ASSASSINATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On Saturday morning, August 23d, one Charles De Young, the owner of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, shot in two places the Rev. I. S. Kalloch. We recount the circumstances. Kalloch was the Working Men's candidate for Mayor. The *Chronicle* has been violently opposing him by means of attacks on his personal character, and at last attacked his father, who had been dead thirty years. To this Kalloch replied in a very violent and personal speech attacking De Young's mother as a woman of bad repute. Upon this De Young took a covered coupe and drove to Kalloch's quarters, and seeing him coming down into the street, told a boy to tell Kalloch that a gentleman in the coupe wished to see him, and as Kalloch approached the vehicle, drew his revolver and shot him. The two wounds are thought by the surgeons to be very dangerous, and they declare his condition to be critical. A mob of Kalloch's supporters at once collected, overturned De Young's coupe and would probably have killed him if the police had not interfered, and quickly lodged him in jail.

The infuriated mob then threatened to demolish the jail, seize De Young, and wreak vengeance on the assassin taking his life in some barbarous manner. But a guard was brought around the jail, armed with rifles and having also Gatling guns.

Dennis Kearney having been sent for speedily arrived from Sacramento, and on taking a view of the situation counselled peace. He told the mob to go quietly to their homes, that the election would occur in ten days, that their friends would then hold the city and justice would be meted out to the two De Youngs. The crowd then dispersed and the city became in a measure quiet. The people are still in phrenzy and demand the blood of the De Youngs, but have as yet taken no violent action.

Charles De Young is the eldest of three brothers, and was born in New Orleans, and is about 39 years of age. His parents removed to California when he was very young, and, as they were poor, the boy received little or no education. He began life as a newsboy, and supported his mother in this way until old enough to learn a trade, when he was apprenticed to a printer. In 1859, before finishing his apprenticeship, he started a little daily sheet, called the *Dramatic Chronicle*. Soon after the close of the war the *Dramatic Chronicle* became the San Francisco *Daily Chronicle*, and soon gained a world-wide reputation for enterprise. Charles De Young is an indefatigable news gatherer and a remarkably good judge of journalists and their work. He cannot write the smallest piece of news himself, but he knows when work is well done. Of course, a man of De Young's *outspoken* and fearless character was *bound* to make enemies, and his encounters with them have been many. He always went armed, and the general knowledge of the fact probably saved him from many an assault at the hands of men whom he had attacked in his paper. Shortly after his trouble with Napthaly, in 1874, Judge Delos Lake, of San Francisco, whom he had bitterly denounced in the *Chronicle*, met him in California street in the busiest part of the day, and fired twice at him with his revolver. De Young returned the fire, but neither of the men proved a good marksman, and neither was injured.

The Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch was born in Rockland, Me., where his father was Pastor of the Baptist Church. He was a wild boy, and in college was known for his fondness for women. He was converted, however, studied theology, and succeeded to his father's church in Rockland. A handsome young man, with winning manners and uncommon eloquence, he was called to the Tremont Street Baptist Church, Boston, as the first Pastor of the society, which subsequently built the famous Tremont Temple, burned a week since. Then 27 years of age, Kalloch soon gained fame as a sensational preacher, drew crowded houses, and became the idol of the female members of his congregation. Rumors presently spread as to his undue attention to the women of his flock, and the newspapers gave the reports a serious character. Although exonerated by the Trustees of the Temple, early in 1857 Kalloch was indicted for adultery with a Mrs. Steen, of Vermont. The case was one of the *causes celebres* of the day, and gave Kalloch a notoriety as widespread as it was unenviable. The trial lasted a week, and resulted in a disagreement, the jury, four of whom were Baptists, standing eight for acquittal to four for conviction. After a short pastorate with the Laight Street Church, New York, he went to Kansas and devoted himself for a time to stock-raising. He entered warmly into politics, and was in demand by reason of his eloquence. Getting into a money scandal in Kansas, some 10 years ago he went to San Francisco, in the character of an itinerant and independent preacher. Getting into favor with the Working Men's Party, they nominated him for Mayor, and thus brought upon him the personal stabs of the *Chronicle*, which raked up his unsavory past in an attempt to drive him from the canvass. Kalloch married in Boston an estimable lady, who has stood by him through all evil report and is still with him. He has a son preaching in California.

The *Alta California* counsels moderation on the part of the Working Men, and, touching the course of the De Youngs, says:

"The *Chronicle* has been assaulting the characters and reputations of men, women and girls in this city for years, and who is to blame for all this? We say that the weight of the outrage rests upon this community, especially that portion of it which has for years not merely endured the presence and existence of a daily journal whose assaults upon characters and reputations have been daily repeated and unrestrained, but who have aided in building it up into a power capable of destroying reputation, character, happiness, homes, and about everything that is held sacred by decent public opinion. If any men or firm have dared withdraw their patronage they have at once become targets for abuse in its columns. Disappointment in failing to create and lead successfully a party based upon little better than personal vanity and the hope of official plunder, has undoubtedly had the effect of pushing the *Chronicle* people toward desperation, while impunity for years in vituperating and denouncing any and every one by which they could make a business point or gratify malignant feeling, served to embolden De Young to plot and do this final deed of blood. From first to last the course of the *Chronicle* has been demoralizing, indecent, and infamous."

Another Boom for Sherman.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR. Should your "editorial judgment" approve of this communication I shall be under renewed obligations to you for its publication. I met my friend S—y on the street last night and the following conversation occured: Friend S., how do you boys of the press feel toward Sherman for President?

S.—Far from unfriendly; on the contrary, as a very possible candidate.

L. W.—Do you know that there is something really wonderful to me in what you say?

S.—I do not see why there is. He is considered so and as growing stronger.

L. W.—Do you remember the feeling against him two years ago?

S.—Do I! Why, don't you recollect that I came to you and advised your seeing Sherman to caution him against the threats that were being made. It is certain to my mind that he would have been the first to be attacked if trouble had commenced, and the same feeling existed all over the country, from the fact that his political appointments had charged the hard times to his resumption acts.

L. W.—The fact that you came to me, as you say, is exactly what I do remember, and to day you think him a very possible Presidential candidate, and yet see nothing wonderful in the change. I tell you, friend S., magnetism, personal attraction or whatever else you may call it, while it carries great strength, it does not compare with intellect, ability and nerve before the American people, and Sherman has all three to a remarkable degree, and the more the people are called upon to consider the Presidential question the more will they understand how much they owe to him and how badly they treated him. Within six months from the date of resumption—for attempting which, less than two years ago they were about to mob him—he is acknowledged by all to be a very possible candidate; a year more and the reaction is certain to make him not only our candidate, but our President.

S.—I must say that even that would be less than has already occurred. I had not thought of the contrast, but it certainly is, as you say, wonderful, and and he would be the best President we ever had.

L. W.—You would not find the Gordons and Lamars as visitors to the White House, from the very fact that is now used against him. He is cold, but he is just. He works with his head, and not from heart. He is just—not "gushing." L. W.

Ministers Have Their Fun

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, at Saratoga, writes as follows:

The most genial people one meets at Saratoga are the clergymen who come here for recreation. They have many amusing anecdotes, which they enjoy getting off at their own expenses or that of their colleagues. Among the distinguished divines who are now here Bishop Whipple, of Minneapolis; Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of New York; Drs. Schenck, Potter, and Charles Robinson.

On the piazza at the United States a merry group was seen the other day. The laughter was louder than usually breaks upon the stiff conventional propriety which reigns among the fashionable cliques who contemptuously survey one another. It was a group of clergymen, and one was telling a racy story which he had just heard. The Archbishop of Canterbury had a dread of paralysis, and made it a subject of prayer that he might escape the calamity. A grand concert was given in London, and a distinguished Duke and Duchess invited the Archbishop to accompany them and take a seat in their private box. The Archbishop occupied a seat between the Duke and Duchess. Before the evening was over the Duchess manifested great uneasiness. She not only fidgeted, but she made grimaces. She would bound from her seat, and her manner was *distrait*.

The Duke gave her reproving glances, and by his manner let her understand that her behavior bordered on the indecorous. The attention of the husband and wife was now directed to the Archbishop, who meekly folded his hands upon his breast and said: "It has come! at last has come! O Lord, give me patience to bear it." "Bear what, your Lordship?" inquired the Duke. "Paralysis," said the Archbishop; "I have feared it and prayed against it." "But," said the Duke, "don't you think you are mistaken? I see nothing unusual in your looks." "I cannot be mistaken," said the Archbishop, "for I have been pinching my leg vigorously all the evening, and I have no sensation in it." "Oh," cried the Duchess, "it is my leg that you have been pinching, and I did not know what to make of it." The telling of this absurd story created such merriment among the reverends that for the time they forgot all of the ailments which had necessitated a visit to Saratoga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in ... Once out those who mean business need apply.

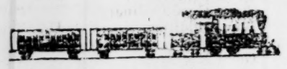
Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

april 20—1y

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Me. mar6-1y

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 15, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday June 15th 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 7:10 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 1:10 P. M.
Leave Weldon at..... 3:32 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at..... 9:53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at..... 8:40 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 3.50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at..... 2.13 A M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at..... 8.45 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5,00 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8,30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond,

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
je 15—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE]

ON and after Sunday, June 15th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 9.05 A. M
Arrive Florence..... 1.25 P. M
Leave Florence..... 3.50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 8 20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10.15 P M
Leave Florence..... 2.50 A M
Arrive at Columbia..... 9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 6.00 A. M
Leave Florence at..... 2.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.50 A M

This Train stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

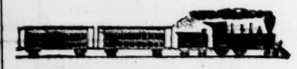
Passengers for Augusta (via Columbia), should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
je 13—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16, 1879.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at..... 6:30 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 2:00 P. M
" Charlotte at..... 8:10 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at..... 8:30 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 2:00 P. M
" Wilmington at..... 10:00 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 9. Leave Charlotte..... 7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby..... 11:15 A. M.

No. 10. Leave Shelby..... 12:45 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte..... 5:00 P. M

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones permitted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

ON PRINCESS STREET

In the basement of the old Journal Building.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.

jan 18-1f

PIANOS $140 TO $400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 East 15th Street, N. Y.
apr. 13—6m.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORHŒA.

THE

"SEMINAL LANCETTE"

A Valuable Discovery! New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only common sense way, viz: Direct application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting as Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization, wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and strength to memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $5—two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure in most cases) $8—three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and cure vigor in the worst cases, $12—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany each BATH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec 8—t.

BOOKS For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and Advice to husbands, Advice to wives, Prostitution, Its causes, Celebacy and Matrimony compared, Conquests, Duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser,"

on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermattorhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc. making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice,"

a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 Illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced Physician of many years practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases. Send in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1854.)

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their names and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—Not a Truss.

December 8—tf

DR. A. G. OLIN

Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen, send one dollar for samples of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliable Female Pills, $5 per box. Private home and nurse for Ladies during confinement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. No family should be without it. Address, Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 Clark St.

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OPIUM and MORPHINE habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for full particulars. DR. CARTER, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP:
HOUSES AND LOTS.
OR
BUILDING LOTS
IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and fastest selling family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes, one agent reports making over $30 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug 17-12m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use For Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons—Life for the Blood, Strength For the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC,

Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease and being troubled with weakness of the lungs, catarrh, very much broken down in constitution, &c., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood, Imprudence, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease, Torpid Liver, &c., &c. The news of my discovery in this way spread from one person to another until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine far and wide and I was induced to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Bitters in large quantities, and I now devote all my time to this business.

I was at first backward in presenting either myself or discovery in this way to the public, not being a patent medicine man and with small capital, but I am getting bravely over that. Since I first advertised this medicine I have been crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers, and the hundreds of letters I have received from persons cured, prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good in so short a time and had so much success as the Root Bitters. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon take the lead of all other medicines in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, right here at home in Cleveland, now sell Root Bitters, some of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown.

They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system. They penetrate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet cleansing and strengthening the foutain springs of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailments is, use Root Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using ROOT BITTERS, They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians to die, and have permanently cured many old chronic cases of Catarrh Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and skin Diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, costiveness, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, and broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take ROOT BITTERS. Have you humors and pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such good health, strength, and beauty as ROOT BITTERS.

☞ I know that jealous physicians will cry humbug because my discovery cures so many of their patients, but I care not. It is now my desire and determination to place my ROOT BITTERS as fast as possible within the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists and country merchants, or sent by express on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles $5.00. For certificates of wonderful cures, see my large circular around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself.

☞ Ask your druggist or merchant for FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS, the great Blood Cleanser, and take no substitute he may recommend because he makes a larger profit.

G. W. FRAZIER, Discoverer
338 Superior St., Cleveland, O.

For sale by T. S. Burbank, Wilmington, N. C.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 25 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot rot, hoof-all, hollow horn, grub, screw worm, shoulder rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder, wind gall, ring bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

february 1 1y R

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. apl 19-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE

HOM LESS.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

TREMENDOUS excitement over the great reduction and splendid terms offered to buyers of real estate by W. P. CANADAY.

EXAMINE THE LOCATIONS.

A Large 8 Room House corner of 4th and Walnut streets, opposit Col. H. H. Munson's.

A Six Room House on 7th and Walnut streets, the highest part of Wilmington with a splendid view and good water.

SIX Room House on Castle between 6th and 7th streets. Premises complete.

HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 4th street between Queen and Wooster streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Castle and Queen streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Brunwick between 6th and 7th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Market between 13th and 14th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Queen between 10th and 11th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnett and Nixon streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th adjoining the above.

HOUSE and Lot on Church between 5th and 6th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th street near Red Cross street—House new.

HOUSE and Lot next to and adjoining the above—House old,

HOUSE and Lot on Dudley between 9th and 10th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 11th between Church and Castle streets.

I HAVE OTHER BUILDINGS IF THE ABOVE WILL NOT SUIT.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,

AND IN

EXCELLENT LOCALITIES.

LOT on Brunswick between 2nd and 3rd streets—45x100 feet.

LOT next to and adjoining the above—45x100 feet.

THESE Lots are within one Block of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shops, and within two Blocks of the Carolina Central Railroad Depot. If none of the above or following will suite, I have others that I will sell.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LOTS,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY splendid Building Lots between Market and Princess streets, and Seventeenth and Twentieth streets, in the most beautiful part of Wilmington.

ALSO 120 LOTS.

One Hundred and Twenty Lots between Princess and Chestnu streets and 17th and 20th streets.

120 LOTS MORE.

One Hundred and Twenty Lots between Chestnut and Mulberry streets, and 17th and 20th sts.

The size of the above Lots is 30 by 75 feet each.

Good Farming Land.

100 Acres of Good Farming Land in Pender county.

A small farm in Brunswick county on Town Creek.

THE above property will be sold very cheap for cash, or on terms that will suit the purchaser. NOW is the time to PROVIDE a home for your family. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor, but buy while you can. The rent you pay will buy you a home of your own, and when you are old you will be thankful you had such an opportunity.

W. P. CANADAY.

may 10—tf

On Princess between Front and Second streets.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1879.

UNMAILABLE.—There are now unmailable letters in the Postoffice for Matilda Brounds, Falmouth, Mass.; Abbie Holt, Danville, N. C.; Mike Pursell, Rocky Point, N. C.

A new base ball club has been organized in this city, to be known as the "Champion Base Ball Club," with the following officers:

President—A. G. Ricaud.

First Vice President—G. Herbert Smith.

Second Vice President—Martin Willard.

Secretary—R. A. Kingsbury.

Treasurer—W. P. Toomer.

Captain B. G. Empie.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF LUMBER.—The schooner E. S. Powell, cleared yesterday for New York, with 400,854 feet of lumber, which is the largest cargo ever shipped from the port of Wilmington. The lumber was sawed by Messrs Colville & Taylor at their steam saw mill in this city. She could have taken 100,000 feet more, but as she was to unload above the High Bridge in New York she would have been unable to get to her wharf as there is not enough water so high up to float her.

Rancy Cottem's Courtship, detailed with Humorous Sketches and Adventures, is an every day love story, of novel life, in the pastoral regions of Georgia, from the practised pen of Major Joseph Jones, the author of "Major Jones's Courtship," "Major Jones's Chronicles of Pineville, and "Major Jones's Travels," and is the laughable story by this popular writer that introduces this new book as one of the most amusing works in the language, every paragraph producing hearty hilarity, every page crowded with food for laughter, and almost each sentence a comic epigram. Bound in paper cover, price fifty cents, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Railroad Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, on any one remitting fifty cents in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Book Store in this city.

The Roughon-Macquart Family; or, La Fortune des Rougon, by Emile Zola, author of "L'Assommoir," "Helene," and "The Abbe's Temptation," and translated from the French by John Stirling, is published by T. B. Peterson & brothers, Philadelphia. Truth alone in the eyes of Monsieur Zola is great—and real Art is Truth. In "The Rougon-Macquart Family" he is quite as bold as Homer in his delinertions—he disguises nothing, and shows the human heart in all its nakedness, and represents broad generalities rather than individual peculiarities. The Rougon-Macquart Family is published in large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 75 cents, uniform with "L'Assommoir," and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Rail Road Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting 75 cents in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's liye book and music store in this city.

"Markof," the Russian Violinist, Henry Greville's last novel, and by all critics considered her master-piece, is issued in a cheap edition for the million at the low price of 75 cents in paper cover, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The Literary Editor of the "Boston Weekly Globe," says "The character-drawing is marvelous in breadth and analyzation, and gives proof of rare artistic skill, while the most delicious fancies, expressed in graceful, poetical and vigorous language, render the author's style incomparably charming. It holds you and it will not let you go. This cheap edition for the million is published in a large square duodecimo volume, of 500 pages, in paper cover, for 75 cents, or a finer edition in regular duodecimo form, bound in morocco cloth, black and gold, price $1.50, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Rail Road Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on any one remitting the price of the edition they may wish in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's book store in this city.

STATE ITEMS.

The Durham *Recorder* learns that Messrs. W. T. Blackwell & Co. expended last year $169,000 for advertising. From a road tobacco peddler, with one horse and wagon, fifteen years ago, they are now the largest tobacco manufacturers in the world.

The Newbern *Democrat*: Some time since we were told, that upon the farm of Mr. James A. Bryan, lying on the railroad about 12 miles below this city, rice was growing producing heads thirteen inches long. At the time we treated the matter lightly, looking upon it as a huge joke, since then we have had ocular demonstration of the fact, that there is such rice growing on the farm aforesaid.

The Roanoke *News*: Another new engine, No. 26, or the Black Hawk, on the W. & W. R. R., built in their shops at Wilmington by John Bissett, Master Mechanic. It is not necessary to say anything in praise of Mr. Bissett as a constructor of locomotive engines. One has only to see the No. 30, in charge of John Hessenger, and the No. 26 or Black Hawk in charge of W. S. Taylor, to know at once that he is second to no locomotive engine builder in America.

President Battle of the University has visited Elizabeth City in order to attend the Teacher's Institute recently held there. John S. Manix has been over there also and writes for the *Newbernian* about the city on the Albemarle:

Arrived at Elizabeth City, and a stroll through the streets surprized us as to the extent of the business and enterprise evidenced. It is indeed a handsome little city with more "go-a-head" and public spirit than any place of similar size, perhaps, in the State."

From the Charlotte *Observer*:

Judge Graves rendered his decision in the railroad suit where the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and the state were against W. W. Rollins, President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. The Judge ruled that the 1st section of the statue was, in his opinion operative, and the 2d and 3d sections were inoperative. The prisoner was discharged. Messrs McLeod and J. H. Merrimen appeared for the prisoner, and Messrs. T. F. Davidson and John Henderson for the state. The three former made the best efforts of their lives but if the latter did, it was decidedly poor.

The Alamnce *Gleaner* says: On the civil docket there was but one case of public concern. The last Legislature passed a law empowering the authorities of this country, to assess certain property of the North Carolina Railroad Company and of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company which escaped assessment for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1774, 1875, and 1876, and to proceed this year to collect the taxes on it for those years. The two companies concerned brought their suit to prevent this assessment, and procured a restraining order from Judge Kerr. It came up at the recent term on a motion for an injunction. After argument by counsel, His Honor, Judge McKoy, refused the injunction asked for, and directed that the assessment proceed without restraint. The companies are fighting the matter very determinedly, and the case will likely go to the Supreme Court.

THE BATTLE OF ULUNDI.

Archibald Forbes, the African correspondent of the London *News*, gives the following description of the battle of Ulundi, where King Cetywayo of the Zulus was overthrown. It is a graphic sketch of a brisk skirmish:

The combat at Ulundi was singularly unvaried by striking incident. There was a big hollow square, and men in red coats on the back, rifles in hand. For half an hour this square stood doggedly pouring the sleet of death from every face. Outside this square, mostly at a respectable distance, surged a furious throng of savages, brandishing shields and assegais, and firing heavily but fitfully from their jagged front. Presently these black men wavered, then bolted, sent in flight by the steady administration of canister. The square, still grimly firm, gave one ringing cheer that was heard in the lasger behind; the bayonets wavered in the air for a moment; then the business recommenced. The infantry betook themselves for a few minutes to long shots. A centrifugal whirlwind of horsemen sped from the square as the lightning bursts from the thundercloud, and dashed hot and fierce after the flying foe. Before the cavalry had concluded their innings the infantry were placidly lunching, and the corks were popping off long hoarded champagne bottles. Inside the square a few dead Britons lay, who had spent their lives for their Queen and country. The green sward outside was littered thick with dead Zulus, who, not less than our dead, have fallen for their sovereign. There is nothing more to tell, save of the general fire and smoke that seethed in the bosom of the beautiful valley as we marched from it. I have no manœuvring, no elaborate tactics to recount. The affair was simply a struggle, reduced to the first principles of ding-dong fighting, with the natural advantage to the Zulus in numbers, to us in the character of the armament.

Lord Chelmsford's soldierly coolness and decisive clear-headedness in action go far to redeem the passiveness and peevish vacillation which are his characteristics when no battle is raging. One might wish him a military Rip Van Winkle, only wakening to direct a battle. Evelyn Wood's face was radiant with the rapture of the fray as he rode up and down behind his regiment, exposed to a storm of missiles. All the officers of the headquarters staff and Newdigate's staff were unscathed, save Lieut. Milne of the First, who was slightly wounded, and Capt. Cotton of the Second, whose temple was grazed by a bullet. Owing to the conformation of the ground, the dressing place in the centre of the square was peculiarly exposed. The surgeons worked under a heavy double cross fire with coolness and skill. The Lancers had their good day at last, and lost several horses. Col. Lowe was stricken temporarily senseless by a spear in the back and fell from his horse, but regained consciousness, recovered, and led his regiment in the charge. Lieut. Jenkins had his lower jaw broken. It was bandaged, and he could not be restrained from accompanying his regiment in the charge. The Zulus squatted thick in the long grass and fired venomously. The Lancers spotted them in a manner reminding one of pig sticking. Indeed, Keevil Davis killed six spear men. Young James, of the Scots Greys, was blazed at point blank by two men. The two turned on him. They missed. He ran the right hand man through. The man on the left dropped his musket and inflicted an assegai wound on James's bosom. The latter, extricating his sword, brought it round to the left with a swift wing, and all but severed his antagonist's head.

LOTS, HOUSES, HOMES.—Houses for the homeless, for sale cheap, by W. P. Canaday. Call and see him.

VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Chisolm speaks concerning the murder of her husband and children. We clip the following from the Knoxville *Chronicle*:

After the terrible record of the past dozen years there are still persons who doubt the existence of personal violence in the south against men on account of politics. One of these, Hon. C. G. Corwin, recently addressed Mrs. Chisolm, widow of Judge Chisolm, who, together with his daughter and a little son were brutally murdered in Mississippi, and asked if she believed that the many outrages in the south were not committed by "roughs?" She replied by showing that members of the bar and one deacon in the church had advised the killing of her husband. She also mentions the fact that Congressman H. D. Money, of Mississippi, has contributed twenty dollars for the purpose of defraying the expenses of defending the Kemper county bulldozers, who murdered her husband and children. She closes her letter with the following touching allusion to her great bereavement:

My dear sir, I can point you to men in this city, who have lived in my own section of Mississippi, who can give you facts which can not be controverted—can tell them to you in a clear and forcible manner. For myself, I can only write you a "woman's letter." My ambition has not aspired to reach a sphere higher than to be fitted to reign at the head of my husband's house; just to make the glad smile always sparkle from his clear blue eyes on his return home. My learning has only sought to reach the wisdom that fitted me at once to be the teacher and playmate of our children. Now the shadow of death and the hush of sorrow have so darkened and silenced my soul that I can not, like poor Rachael, even enjoy the happy privilege of weeping for my children, though, like her, I can not find comfort. Perhaps, dear sir, if you could look upon a shattered bracelet I have in my possession, with the name "Cornelia" engraved on the inside, and peeping out from the red blood that once flowed though her round, white arm; if I could show you a heavy watch-chain covered with the blood of my noble husband; could I show you a little coat with the sleeve shot to pieces and burnt with the powder, and a great hole in the breast, a little hat all covered with blood of fair boyhood, perhaps, dear sir, these would convince you that the "roughs" of the South sometimes wear broadcloth and fine linen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURCELL HOUSE,

HOWELL COBB,

PROPRIETOR.

The Only First-Class Hotel in the City.

THE ROOMS HAVE BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED.

NEW FURNITURE AND TABLE WARE,

For the Dining Room.

THE THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Always on hand.

Board, $2 50 and $3 00 per day.

With Room, per month $35 00.

Table Board, $25 00 per month.

I hope to see all the old patrons of the HOUSE, and all their friends, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

HOWELL COBB,
aug 24-4t Proprietor.

HAVING THE

LARGEST STOCK

IN THE CITY,

WITH ABUNDANT FACILITIES

INCREASING THE SAME, I

WE are, from our long experience in business, prepared to offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

TO PURCHASERS OF

GROCERIES

And articles in our line than can be offered by any other establishment, and we

Guarantee Satisfaction

To all who will give us a call,

A FAIR TRIAL

IS ALL WE ASK.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.
august 24 1f

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. BALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. aug 24-1y

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next Term begins Sept. 11. The Annual Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 32 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.
jy 20 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8.—1y

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

August 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 24 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 350 casks at that price, closing firm.

ROSIN—The market opened steady at $1 00 for Strained and $1 02½ for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market was firm at $1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady and nominal. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10¼	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	16 bales
Spirits turpentine	489 casks
Rosin	1,861 bbls
Tar,	107 bbls
Crude turpentine	239 bbls

August 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 24 cts per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 100

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 00 for Strained and $1 02½ for Good Sales of 30 bbls fine rosins at $2 25 for Extra No. 1, $2 75 for Low Pale, $3 00 for Pale.

TAR.—Market for this article was firm the receipts of the day being placed at $1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady and nominally unchanged The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cents	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	11¼	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	— bales
Spirits Turpentine	436 casks
Rosin,	193 bbls
Tar,	31 bbls
Crude Turpentine	659 bbls

August 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article opened at 24 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 236 casks at that price; firm

ROSIN.—The market was dull at $1 00 for Strained and $1 02½ for Good Strained. Sales of 500 bbls fine rosins Extra No 1 $2 25, Low Pale $2 75 Pale $3 00, and Extra Pale $3 25.

TAR.—The market opened firm at $1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady and nominal at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	—cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10¼	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	4 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	633 casks
Rosin,	3,633 bbls
Tar,	57 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	695 bbls

August 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 24 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 490 casks at tat price

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 00 for Strained, $1 02½ for Good Strained, with no sales,

TAR—Market was steady at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The marked was steady and lots placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market opened steady with no sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10¼	" "
Middling	11	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	— bales
Spirits turpentine,	253 casks.
Rosin,	1,000 bbls.
Tar,	1 "
Crude turpentine,	102 "

August 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 24 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported 584 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 00 for Strained, $2 15 for Extra No 1, $2 25 for Ix, Ixx, and K, (a mixed lot), $ 75 for K, $3 for M, and $3 35 for N.

TAR.—Market was firm, the receipts of the day were sold at $1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady and nominal at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	—cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10¼	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

August 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 24 cents per gallon for for country packages, with sales of 500 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1 00 for Strained and Good Strained. Sales reported of 1050 bbls at quotations, and $1 30 for No 2.

TAR.—Market was steady at $1 10 per bbl., of 280 lbs, with sales of the receipts of the day at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was steady and nominally unchanged. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10¼	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	45 bales
Spirits Turpentine	368 casks
Rosin,	1,849 bbls
Tar,	50 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	324 bbls

Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 30, 1879.

BARQUES.

Onkel, Ger, Wallenstein, E Peschau & Westermann

Geflon, Swed, Borgesson, E G Barker & Co

Shanghai, Ger, Natschutz, R E Heide

Sijo, Nor, Morland, R E Heide

Jerbuen, Nor, Svendsen, R E Heide

Marie, Persien, E Peschau & Westermann

BRIGS.

Dos Cunados, Span, repg

SCHOONERS.

Schr John A Griffin, Slover, Harriss & Howell

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1500 TO MAKE A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making was ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself.—Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. august 30-1y

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that give me a chance to be cured absolutely by Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparations known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $1.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

[illegible] STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 30—1 y.

SEND TO F. O. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agents' Specialties in the World. Expensive outfit free. may 28—1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Free Love Lodge No. 1469, G. U of O. F.

H. J. WHITEHEAD, N G
W. T. HALL, N F
A. J. JONES, P N F
E. M. GREEN, V G
T. F. HALL, Treasurer
JOS. WILLIS, P S
L. G. BARNETT, P N G
JNO. PAILLIN, I G
P. H. HARLEY, Warden
J. K. CUTLAR, Chaplain

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and Water sts. may 18—tf

Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608 G. U. of O. F.

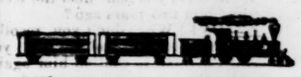
JOHN W. AVERY, N G
GODFREY WILLIS, N F
E. A. DUDLEY, P N G
J. M. SLOAN, V G
P. W. LAWRENCE, Treasurer
A. A. DUDLEY, P S
W. H. MARSTELLAR, P N G
MORRIS MCFARLAND, I G
THOS. MILLER, Warden
ALEX. ELLISON, Chaplain
L. H. DAVIS, Marshal

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Market and South Water streets. may 18—tf

TO THE SUMMER RESORTS

Of Western North Carolina

By the new and attractive Spartanburg Route.



WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAILROAD,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,

June 10th, 1879.

COMMENCING JUNE 11TH, 1879, The Following PERFECT AND CONTINUOUS Schedule will be operated on the SPARTANBURG ROUTE, by which ROUND TRIP TICKETS to all prominent Western North Carolina Excursion Points will be on sale, good until NOVEMBER 1st, 1879.

Leave Wilmington (by sleeping Car to Columbia)	10:13 P M
Leave Columbia	10:30 A M
Arrive Spartanburg	3:10 P M
Arrive Hendersonville	6:10 P M
Arrive Asheville	10:20 P M

24 HOURS WILMINGTON TO ASHEVILLE!

To connect with this very attractive Schedule Passengers can leave—

Weldon	5:32 P M
Wilson	5:40 P M
Tarboro	10:00 A M
Newbern	5:41 A M
Goldsboro	6:30 P M
Magnolia	8:00 P M

For Tickets, Time Cards, Engagement of Sleeping Car Accommodations, &c., &c., enquire of Agents at the Stations named, or of the undersigned.

A. POPE,
Je 15 tf General Passenger Agent.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,
Water Closets,
Wash Stands,
Pumps of all descriptions,
Drain Pipes,
Gas Pipes,
Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

"It is worth double the price"—Ottawa (Canada) Advertiser.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS!

☞ A Supplement will be given in every number for 1879, containing a full size pattern sheet for a lady's, or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive during the year, twelve of these patterns, so that these alone will be worth more than the subscription price. Great improvements will also be made in other respects.

"Peterson's Magazine" contains, every year, 1000 pages, 14 steel plates, 12 colored Berlin patterns, 12 mammoth colored fashion plates, 24 pages of music, and about 500 wood cuts. Its principal embellishments are,

SUPERB STEEL ENGRAVINGS!

Its immense circulation enables its proprietor to spend more on embellishments, stories, &c., than any other. It gives more for the money than any in the world. Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETTES,

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1879, in addition to the usual quantity of short stories, Five Original Copyright Novelettes will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Jane G. Austin, and that unrivalled humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife."

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates.

Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and are magnificently colored. Also, Household and other receipts, in short everything interesting to ladies.

N. B.—As the publisher now pre-pays the postage to all mail subscribers, "Peterson" is cheaper than ever, in fact is the Cheapest in the World.

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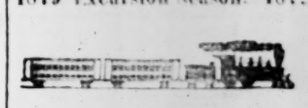

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Close connections for points on Western North Carolina R. R. by train leaving

Wilmington	10.13 P. M.
Weldon	5.32 A. M.
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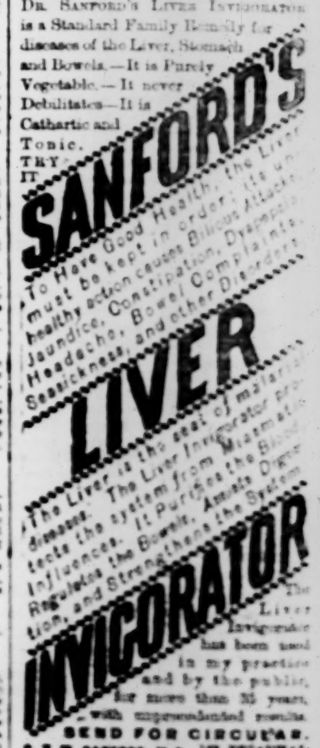
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